. Amuseuments and Meetings Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MURIC-2: "Las Hinguerota."
BLOR Greet fours." and 8:" ages also " and " Charles Greet fours."
POUTE'S THEATER-2: "Macbeth." 6: "Merchant of Tsuke's And " Taning of the Shrew".
DALES THEATER-2 and 8: "The Way We Live."
DALES THEATER-2 and 8: "Hearts of Oak."
HAVERLY S INEATER-2 and 8: "Widow Bedout."
MADPION SQUARE THEATER-2 and 8:30: "Hazel Kirke."
NEW YORK AQUARIUM-DAY and evening.
NIHO'S GADDEN-2 and 8: Minstrels.
PARK THRATER-2 and 8: "Zip."
EAN FRANCISCO MIRSTRELS OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8: Variety.
STANDARD THEATEE—1:30 and 8: "M'lisa."
DEFON SQUARE THEATRE—1:45 and 8: "My Partner."
WALLACK's THEATRE—1:30 and 8: "To Marry or not to

MERICAN INSTITUTE-2 and 8: Barnum's Show. DHICKREING HALL—Concept.
MADISON SQUARE GARD'R—Fair.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition.
STEINWAY HALL—8 p. m.: Symphony Concept.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Mahomed Jan, the Afghan chief, has fled to Ghuzuee. = A conference of Land Reformers is to meet in Dublin on the 29th instant. - Dr. Kenealy, who was counsel for the Tichborne claimant, is dead. ____ The ex-Empress Eugénie has arrived at Cape Town.

Domesiic.—The New-York Legislature ordered to

a third reading a bill to modify the act in regard to the admission of foreign insurance companies. General Grant was giren an enthusiastic reception at Cairo, Ill. ___ The New-Jersey forest fires have caused much damage. == It is claimed that 200 of the 260 Democratic delegates elected so far to the Syracuse Convention are for Tilden. === Comant Lazella was examined in the Whittake inquiry.

CONGRESS .- The Senate further debated the Genevs Award bill .- In the House the In-Appropriation bill was considered and

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Alfred Leslie was cross examined in the will contest yesterday. === Elliot C. Cowdin was buried. = Affidavits were ented in the Page telegraph suit. = Samuel Swim, a jockey, escaped from the House of Detention, but was recaptured. = Joseph Purroy shot a barkeeper at Tremont. ____ The coal companies agreed to a partial suspension of mining for a short time. —— A furniture factory was burned in Brooklyn. = A convicted prisoner escaped from a court officer. - Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.61 cents. Stocks active and lower, later recovering and clos-

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with occasional rains, followed by clearing and cooler weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 65°; lowest, 46°; aver-

It is faintly suspected that there will be no Tilden men in the Kelly Convention next week. It will be the only unanimous Democratic Convention ever held.

That extraordinary suit for divorce brought some months ago in which the plaintiff declored that the defendant had married her and had then disappeared, and that she had remained in ignorance of his whereabouts for forty years, bas ended in the complete discomfiture of the plaintiff. The action has been dis-

Both houses of the Legislature acted yesterday upon the bill which permits foreign fire insurance companies having \$500,000 of their capital paid up to do business in this State, being a partial repeal of last year's law which required all such companies to have their capital fully paid. The bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate, but was recommitted in the Assembly for further hear-

The Purroy family has again distinguished itself. Since Henry D. Purroy reduced a delegate to subjection at Nyack by breaking his jaw, his brother Joseph, who is also one of the ornaments of Tammany Hall, has been eager to attain equal fame. Last night the opportunity came. A presumptuous barkeeper ventured to ask for payment for liquor which had been absorbed by the thirsty Joseph, and was answered with a pistol. As if this t enough, his audacity was still further rebaked with bottles and glasses until he was in even a more pitiful condition than the historic Nyack delegate. Probably this little affair was preliminary Purroy practice for the Syracuse controversy next week.

There is a singular suit in progress in Brooklyn in which a wife is suing for \$20,000 as the damages sustained by the loss of her and's affections, taken from her by a beguiling widow. Considering that the man

his species, the price is decidedly above his market rate. But the case reached its climax in absurdity yesterday when the fascinating widow introduced evidence to show that the husband and wife did not live happily together, and cited the fact that she once received a black eye from his manly hand! This infamous conduct on the part of the wife certainly justified the husband in leaving her, and the man who on a certain historic occasion inserted his nose between the teeth of the other man was a quarrelsome and overbearing brute.

Our Washington dispatches describe the extraordinary delay of the House of Representatives in passing the "Immediate" Deficiency bill. This was an urgent bill in every sense of the word. Many of the pensioners are waiting for its passage. The hapless crews of the vessels frozen in the Arctic seas are waiting for it. The United States marshals, to whom the Government has been in debt for ten months, are waiting for it. But the House waited nearly four months before it would pass the bill, and now on its return from the Scnate with amendments, the House Committee stubbornly refuses to report it. During the two weeks it has been in possession of the Committee, two Appropriation bills appropriating money which cannot be paid out and is not needed before July, have been reported, and one of them has been put through the House. Democratic spite against the United States marshals prevents justice to the needy pensioners of the Nation, and may utterly frustrate the plans merciful men have formed for the relief of the prisoners in the jaws of the Arctic ice, for the expedition must start in a few days if at all. This is a noble spectacle.

Mr. Tilden will have, of course, a majority of the delegates to the regular Syracuse Convention. The figures given elsewhere indicate that his preponderance will be even greater than has been expected. At the same time there is no reason to look for a harmonious Convention. The Kelly Convention will be all for Kelly, but the Tilden Convention will not be all for Tilden. It must be remembered that most of the active leaders of the Democracy in the State are opposed to Mr. Tilden, and that few of them had the courage to follow Mr. Kelly out of the party. Few of them had any desire to do so, for they were not ready to de stroy their own records as Democrats for the sake of spiting Mr. Tilden. We may expect therefore to see the same bitter contest against him that always takes place, and-the customary result. But the difference between the present campaign and that of four years ago must strike every observer, and must be painful to the Gramercy Park leader. Four years ago county after county was saluting the "Reform "candidate" with laudatory resolutions and loudly demanding his nomination. Now his own friends, while they are making ready to vote for him, have not the courage to mention his name. There are no resolutions worth mentioning. The machine works smoothly, and produces its delegates, but there is not even the pretence of enthusiasm. The "Reform " record has been shivered to shreds by a half dozen exposures, running from ciphers to the railroads. The Fraud cry has been silenced by the exposure of actual fraud. No Democrat can praise his candidate and look his fellow-man in the eye at the same time. This is a strange state of things, and it would seem that it must have its influence on the result at Cincinnati if not at Syracuse.

FIGURES FOR THIRD TERM ADVOCATES. Massachusetts having chosen an anti-Grant delegation, the prospects of the third term movement can now be as accurately estimated as at any time prior to the Convention in Illinois. There is no other Northern State, except Illinois and New-Jersey, in which the supporters of the ex-President expect to secure delegates. They expected much but accomplished nothing in Massachusetts, and met just the same fate in Connecticut and Indiana. The present prospect is that they may be equally unsuccessful in New-Jersey and even in Illinois. The disposition of the Republican voters in those States, as far as it can be ascer tained, is decidedly favorable to other candidates; the conviction of the local politicians that the party will lose a considerable part of the regular Republican votes, and especially of the German votes, if General Grant is nominated, operates strongly against him; and the natural and proper desire to succeed in the doubtful States will make the friends of Grant slow to insist upon a nomination which might do well enough in Illinois, but would be likely to lose Obio. Wisconsin or New-Jersey.

The solid delegations from New-York and Pennsylvania, if actually secured for the ex-President, brought him so near a majority, with the aid of the votes expected from the South, that his friends indulged in over-confident bousts. They did not believe that Illinois would vote against Grant, if its vote would suffice to secure his nomination. But it has now been made clear that the ex-President will not receive the solid votes of Pennsylvania and New-Vork In the latest estimates, at least twenty votes from Pennsylvania are given to Senator Blaine, and it would not be surprising if the ex-President, out of the 128 votes of the two States, should receive considerably less than 100 Giving him 108, however, we find that he still needs 271 votes to secure his nomination by a bare majority, and the aggregate of all the delegations from States south of the Potomac and Ohio and from Missouri is only 254. But of these it is already known that six votes from North Carolina have been secured for Secretary Sherman, and that part of the delegation from Texas, eight votes, will prefer Mr. Blaine This leaves only 240 votes from the South, and it is not now considered probable that all of these will be cast for the ex-President. In fact, the Convention at Key West, on Thursday, indicated a decided preponderance in Southern Florida for Mr. Sherman, and meetings in Georgia have given good reason to believe that a portion, if not the whole, of the delegation from that State will be opposed to General Grant.

The forty-eight votes from New-Jersey and Illinois, therefore, may not improbably turn the scale, and insure the success or the defeat of the Republican party next Fall. But it is quite likely that a verdict adverse to the ex-President may be rendered in Georgia and some other Southern States, and in New-Jersey, before the Republicans of Illinois have opportunity to declare their preference. In that case, the entire vote of Illinois would not suffice to secure the nomination of General Grant, and the chance of his obtaining that vote would be greatly diminished. The effect of an adverse vote in either of the Southern States or in New-Jersey will also be very great upon the hesitating members of delegations from New-York and Pennsylvania. So long as it seems possible that the ex-President may be nominated, if the votes of these States are cast according to the instructions, some delegates may feel disposed to abide by the resolution of instructions who would otherwise give expression to a different judgment. In short, if the advocates of the third term do not carry every Southern State seems to be one of the most pusillanimous of from this time forward, and the full delegation

from New-Jersey, it is not likely that they will get what they now expect from Illinois, or from New-York and Pennsylvania.

The Republicans of the States upon which the final decision thus seems to depend ought to realize fully their grave responsibility. It is not for themselves that they should act. Their interests, their preferences, their likes or dislikes, ought to be put aside as of small account. It may be for them to decide whether a Republican or a Democrat shall be the next President; whether the control of the nation for years to come shall be surrendered to those who sought to destroy it; whether jobbery and repudiation shall cripple the industry and destroy the prosperity of the country. The Republicans of these States, too, ought to consider, not whether this or that candidate will be strongest there alone, but whether he will be strongest in the States which are to decide the matter in November. Unless a candidate can very surely carry Ohio, which votes in October and thus has a most important effect upon the elections in other States, it would be dangerous to nominate him. In the face of the strong protests from the most intelligent Republican leaders in that State, and from large bodies of German voters, can any advocate of the third term believe that the ex-President can surely secure a majority in Ohio? If the Democrats continue divided in this State, its electoral vote will be given to almost any Republican candidate; but they may yet unite. If they do, does any man believe that New-York can be surely carried for the third term? Prejudices and preferences will not overcome facts. It will do no good to any Republican leader in New-Jersey, in Georgia, in New-York or in Illinois, to insist upon the nomination of General Grant at the cost of defeating his party.

THE DYING CHANCELLOR.

The career of the Russian Chancellor, nov drawing to a close, marks the changes wrought by a quarter-century of diplomacy. career does not belong to the Europe which he knew when he was serving his apprenticeship at a petty German court-a Europe which had found rest during the forty years of peace following the Treaty of Vienna-but to the Europe which he has helped to make, that vast circle of camps where nations stand under arms awaiting the signal for war. Nearly all the old figures have disappeared. Cavour and Victor Emanuel, Palmerston and Russell, Napoleon III. and Pius IX. have already gone, and when Gortschakoff follows them Bismarck, Garibaldi, Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield will be left behind on a stage crowded with new men-Gambetta and De Freycinet in France, Andrassy : d Haymerle in Austria, Castelar in Spain, Leo XIII. in Rome, Ignatieff and Melikoff in Russia and Lord Hartington in England. New tendencies are felt, new forces are at work, but a generation of wars and national armaments, of cabinet intrigues and dynastic coulitions, of treaties made only to be broken, of diplomatic double-dealing and ceaseless change, has left its impress upon the Europe of to-day. The long retrospect of Gortschakoff's career

goes back to the reign of Nicholas, when the

prestige of the Russian infantry was a menacc to Europe, when Nesselrode had settled the Danish succession by proposing the London conference, and when the Austrian monarchy was saved by help from the North. It was then that Gortschakoff, himself nearly fifty years old, and still an obscure diplomatist, met at Frankfort that madeap of a Bismarck, who was scarcely known out of the Universities where he had led a roistering life, and the estate where he had been a hard rider, a light reader and a dissipated country squire. The scene suddenly shifted to Vienna, where the first European conference in which Gortschakoff took part was held. Russia was overwhelmed with disgrace; the military system had broken down; Sebastopol was besieged; Austria had proved false to the ally who had crushed the Hungarian revolt. It was there that he met Earl Russell, Couat Buol and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and discussed with them the conditions of peace; and it was there a year afterward that he consented to the Congress of Paris, where Austria threatened to trality and join the allies. Those humiliating scenes left a permanent impression upon the mind of the future Chancellor. When Nesselrode resigned after the Treaty of Paris was concluded, the policy of his successor was already defined. It followed two rigid lines: the humiliation of Austria and the reinstatement of Russia. He was a silent partner of Napoleon III. when Austria was despoiled of an Italian province, and an interested spectator in 1866 when she lost a second province and the leadership of the German States. While Austria was punished by diplomatic combinations, Russia was regaining her prestige by more direct means. When Europe was in confusion after the campaign in Alsace-Lorraine the most humiliating clause of the Treaty of Paris was renounced. In Central Asia great conquests were made in the direction of India. and the British were finally entrapped in Afghanistan. The campaign against the Turks gave the Northern Slavs an ascendancy over the struggling nationalities of Southeastern Europe. The strip of Bessarabia which had been taken away in 1856 was given back. The Armenian fortresses for which three campaigns had been fought fell into the hands of the conquerors. One of the allies was indifferent to these results, while the other, Russia's rival in Asia, was forced to accept them. The rising diplomatist who was snubbed by Count Buol and patronized by Earl Russell and M. Drouvn de Lhuys, has lived to see the disgrace of the Crimea retrieved and the Treaty of Paris torn into shreds at Berlin.

Such are the great triumphs of Gortschakoff's Chancellorship. They have been won, however, at the high cost of making Germany the strongest Power on the Continent. His acquaintance with Bismarck begun at Frankfort was renewed at St. Petersburg, and in 1864 a working partnership was formed by which the Continent was changed from end to end. The protests of Great Britain, France and Austria against the barbarities of the Russian troops in Poland were brought to naught; the invasion of Denmark was permitted in opposition to the very Treaty which Russia had induced the Powers to sign; and the incredible successes of Sadowa and Sedan were rendered possible. It may be that Gortschakoff's later years have been embittered with regrets for putting such great opportunities within the grasp of his rival. It may be that he suspects that, in the long game of diplomacy which he has played, Bismarck has overreached him and failed to compensate him for his great services from 1864 to 1871. Certain it is that since 1875, when Russia showed so much zeal in preventing a renewal of hostilities between Germany and France, the two Chancellors have been estranged, and the Power which was humiliated at Solferino and Sadowa has been brought into closer relations with Germany and enabled to replace in Bosnia the provinces lost in Italy.

If Austria was punished, she has been reinvigorated and given the position of a rival in the Balkan peninsula; and if the Western Powers have been put to shame by the prestige of Russia in the East, Germany has been made

the mistress of the Continent. Meanwhile the domestic policy of the reign has been a disastrous failure. The Chancellor who advised emancipation and all the great measures of the reform era has lived to retrace his steps by the lurid light of Nihilist torches; and his death will occur in a capital in which supreme power has been handed over to a military dictator. These are the clouds hiding the vista of triumphs which rises before the eyes of the dying Chancellor.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

If the Syracuse Convention next week goes wrong it will certainly not be for lack of advisers. In addition to the Tammany State Convention to be held at the same time and place, the functions of which may be considered as about half minatory and half advisory, there will be sent from this city, it is said, a large body of self-constituted delegates from the Democratic Union-the harmonizers-to hover round the edges of both Conventions and give such counsel as will conduce to harmony. Had there been more time, this body might have called another Convention, to be used as a sort of flux for the fusion of the two already called. As matters now stand, the only hope for a union of the factions rests in the withdrawal of Mr. Tilden or the defeat of his friends in the regular Convention. A report has been telegraphed from Washington on the alleged authority of "a Democrat of prominence, who has "held a high position in the councils of the party," that Mr. Tilden has written a letter to be read at the Convention, declining to be a candidate at Cincinnati and withdrawing his name. How much truth there may be in this report we are unable to say, but it is quite certain that little faith is placed in it by the anti-Tilden Democrats of this city of either the Tammany party or the Democratic Union, else they would not be so earnest in their efforts to influence the action of the Regulars at Syracuse. For Mr. Tilden is ostensibly the only obstacle to a union of all the factions, and if he takes himself out of the way these gentlemen have no more to do. Their worry is over and their occupation gone.

Meantime there is as much confusion and as wide differences of opinion as to his availability and strength as there is concerning his attitude as candidate. Here has come within a day or two Mr. Northrup, Editor of The Syracuse Courier, with a series of interviews with Senators and Members of Congress, in which the sentiment appears to be unanimous that Mr. Tilden ought not to run, and that his nomination would be suicidal. Mr. Northrup is reported as being overwhelmed with astonishment at the breadth and depth of the anti-Tilden sentiment on the Democratic side in Congress." For while there are differences among them as to who should be nominated, and they are divided in their preferences, he says that upon the one point of the unwisdom of nominating Tilden they all agree. Mr. Northrup puts on record his conviction, resulting from his recent observations, that Mr. Tilden "would stand as poor a chance of carrying half a dozen of the large Southern States as he would with a divided party of securing the electoral vote of New-York, and perhaps poorer." The attitude of The Charleston News and Courier toward Tilden has already been referred to in these columns. That paper, the Democratic organ in the State, and one of the most influential papers of its party in the South, has not hesitated-for reasons which we have taken pains to show are utterly inconsistent with the record of the party-to emphasize its opposition to Tilden by the threat of a bolt of Southern

Democrats. On the other hand, there are many Democratic newspapers which say openly not merely that Tilden is the strongest candidate, but that he is the only one with whom the party has any chance of success. We have an instance before us in an extract from The Clark County Democrat, in which, after taking up all the other prominent candidates serialim, and giving reasons why none of them could make a successful run, it comes back to Tilden as the only available candidate left, "the only public man in the and a man who "not only has the means, but the ability and experience necessary to conduct a canvass." The position of The Louisville Courier-Journal is well known. That journal, having a very large circulation among the Democrats of the West and Southwest, and a position of great influence and power in the party, does not hesitate to say that the only chance for success is in the nomination of Tilden. "We believe," says the Editor in a recent issue, "that Tilden, and only Tilden, can carry New-York. If he cannot, nobody can. To set him aside at John Kelly's command is not merely to court defeat but to deserve it." These differences are about as wide as they well can be. One side is saying with the greatest confidence that the nomination of Tilden would insure defeat, and the other with equal confidence that defeat is certain if anybody but Tilden be nominated. And in looking on impartially we feel constrained to say that both sides are undoubtedly right. The confidence of neither is misplaced. Those who believe Tilden if nommated will be defeated are right, and so are those who say they cannot elect anybody else. They are between the devil and the deep sea.

As to the reported declination-if there be any such letter as the one referred to-we can only say that it would save the gentlemen of the Democratic Union, and perhaps some Tammany men, a good deal of trouble if Mr. Tilden should make it public before the Conventions meet. These men have but one object, and that is to kill him off. If Mr. Northrup's interviews and the Charleston paper's threats have trightened him out of the field already, their purpose s accomplished. All they wait for is to see him throw up the sponge." And certainly no man was ever better fixed for throwing up sponges. He is surrounded with them.

FAMILY JARS.

If the Intelligent Foreigner has indulged himself lately in his customary amusement of studying American politics from the columns of the American newspapers, he muss be reduced to a pitiable condition of perplexity. An important general election is close at hand, and as usual in such times the party press, with a few creditable exceptions, flames with bad temper and bristles with personalities. If we believe all that we read we must set down every prominent public man in the United States as a disgrace to the mother who bore him. Political management is described in the angry journals as a highly dishonorable business. All the chief men concerned in it are tricksters and liars, and many of them are thieves. There is not a prominent candidate for the nomination on either side upon whom the press has not discharged a flood of defamation.

This, it will be said, is not an unprecedented manifestation of patriotic energy; but the peculiarity about the present storm of slander is that the newspapers are abusing the candidates of their own party. The hardest things about General Grant are not said by the Democrats, but by Western Republicans. A Republican

Secretary Sherman and of sneers at Senator Blaine; and it expends so much energy in blackguarding everybody who does not support General Grant that it has no strength left to oppose the common enemy ; hardly even breath to praise its favorite. Nor are reckless and indiscriminate attacks directed only against the candidates. The most savage assaults upon President Hayes are committed by the press of his own party: the grossest wrongs to the policy and practices of the Administration are done by Republican journals; and it is unnecessary to remind any one of the insulting behavior of certain Republican papers—even papers in the Grant interest-toward the Republican government of this State. On the Democratic side the family quarrels are still more scandalous and noisy. Mr. Tilden is at present the only formidable claimant of the Cincinnati nomination, and yet a majority of the Democratic newspapers are denouncing him as a worn-out cheat, tottering upon the brink of a dishonorable grave. According to his own party he is a swindler; he has wrecked railroads; he has defrauded the Government; he has consorted with bribers; he has perjured himself; he is a coward; he is a paralytic. The papers which supported him most zealously in 1876 find no abuse too foul to be heaped upon him when they are asked to support him again. The iniquities of Mr. Tilden are their sole theme of discourse.

In a short time the Conventions will be over; and then the troubles of the newspapers will begin. Some hundreds or thousands of excitable editors will find themselves compelled to swallow their hate and wrath between one day and the next, and become the ardent advocates of men upon whom they have exhausted the vocabulary of slander. For it may be predicted with perfect safety that they will all be converted after the Conventions. Whoever may be chosen, there will be a chagrined minority forced to swallow their own bad words and to struggle through the campaign, burdened and humiliated by their own record. A pleasant time they will have, meeting the quotations from their own columns and trying to persuade their readers that there is no inconsistency in denouncing a man as a fraud one day and recommending him for President the next.

FRENCH FINANCES.

For many reasons the finances of France are especially interesting and instructive to people of this country. The wildest vagaries of the inflationists have been defended, though most improperly, by citation of real or supposed experience in France; the coinage of silver was thought desirable here mainly through a mistaken idea of the past experience and present operations of France; and the conduct of the French authorities in the management of the public debt and in the adjustment of taxes has often been held up as worthy of imitation by the United States. While there have been attempts to defend the most absurd errors by reference to French experience, it is undeniable that the history of French finance is in the highest degree instructive to the American student or statesman who examines it with candid mind. The annual report of the Bank of France for

1879 shows with great wealth of detail the operations of the bank during that year, and gives much information such as has never been obtained in regard to operations of the Bank of England, or the banks of this city or country. The aggregate of trade bills discounted during the year was \$678,200,000 in Paris, the number being 3,902,213 and the average only \$171 80 per bill; by all the branch banks 4,169,292 bills were discounted, amounting to \$773,800,000, and the average was \$185 60 per bill. At a glance this shows, to one at all familiar with banking operations here or in London, that the dealings with the banks in France are on a scale which would seem insignificant elsewhere. The loans and discounts of the New-York banks, for example, average nearly \$300,000,000 at each weekly statement, and must amount during the year to many times the aggregate of bills discounted at all the banks in Paris, but the difference is doubtless much greater in the average amount of bills discounted than "United States with a record as a reformer," in the number of the bills. Differences of such vital importance should not be overlooked, as they usually are, in discussing the value of different systems of currency or of banking to the two countries. The maximum of trade bills discounted at any one time at Paris and at all the branches was \$172,200,000 in November. and the minimum \$74,600,000 in March, so that it may be inferred that the average duration of bills discounted was not more than about one month. The proportion of bills refused was 0.42 per cent in Paris and 0.65 per cent in the year preceding. The number of borrowers at the end of the year was 13,061.

For such a commercial system as these banking operations disclose, the currency seems to be well adapted. The amount of notes outstanding at the end of January last, of each denomination, was substantially as follows: 197,448 of \$1 each; 335,635 of \$4 each; 27,323 of \$5 each; and 207,516 of \$10 each, making in all only 19,188,665 francs, or about \$3,837,333 in notes of \$10 each or less. Of the larger notes there were 5,716,919 of \$20 each, 716,980 of \$100 each, 1,371,477 of \$200 each, and 5 of \$1,000 each. No further explanation is needed of the ability of France to hold in circulation a large amount of silver coin. But upon comparison of these figures with those which show the enormous volume of small-note circulation in this country, it will be seen at a glance why it has been found impossible to force a large amount of silver coin into circulation here. The taxes paid by the Bank of France, with

all its branches, amounted to only 1,975,076 francs, or about \$395,000, in the year 1879. The capital and undivided profits are about 190,502,000 francs or \$38,100,000, so that the burden of taxation for all purposes was only about 1 per cent. When this is contrasted with the barbarous taxation which banks in this country are forced to bear, it may be easily understood why banking capital does not accumulate more rapidly here, and is found insufficient for the needs of the community at so many periods of stringency. The Legislature of this State, since it is obliged to devise some new law under which National banks of New-York can be taxed, if they are to be taxed at all, may wisely consider whether it is wise to impose upon banking capital here burdens so much heavier than those borne by such capital in other great commercial cities.

months the reserve of gold lost 300,000,000 francs, exclusively taken for export, while the increase of 169,000,000 in the silver at the same time caunot be considered as a compensation, as the temporary depreciation of that metal does not permit the use of it abroad, and restricts the employment of it to France. This brief statement ought to be seriously considered by those statesmen at Washington who still insist upon continued coinage of useless silver by the United States. The Bank of France at latest dates held 816,159,030 francs in gold and 1,275,588,937 francs in silver, and the condition of the reserve in the United States Treasury is rapidly changing in the same direction. Those who have looked to France for an exnewspaper at the East employs almost its entire ample may well take notice that the French

The Bank reports that "in less than six

staff in the manufacture of falsehoods about Government has been obliged in self defence to stop the coinage of silver.

It is evident that polody liss "got Tilden's riews" on the subject of withdrawal.

Mr. Springer should not allow himself to he worried by the enmity of lynatius Bonnelly. It is an honor to any man to have that. The Massachusetts Republicans have rent their garments and vocaterated themselves hunky simply to get into position to "vote in the air" at Cheago.

Amid the conflicting rumors which are filling the air concerning Tilden's purposes, two things are especially noticeable. Tilden himself says nothing, reither in denial or confirmation of any rumor, and Tammany is also stlent. Probably both Tilden and Kelly are waiting to see what happens at the Syracuse Conventions next Tuesday, before clinching for another tussle.

Senator Beck, whose phenomenal silence has been the most remarkable feature of the present se created a sensation in Kentucky the other day appearing there in an unexpected and somewhat mysterious manner. Mr. Watterson got excited about it, and charged that Beck had arrived on a mission to "set up" the State against Tilden. Beck denied this, and said be had merely come home to rest. At the same time he doubts if Tilden is the strongest candidate to nominate, and thinks the choice should be left to the "deliberate judg-ment" of the Cincinuati Convention. This is enough to convince Watterson of the total de-prayity of Beck.

Tilden is certain of a working majority in the Syracuse Convention. Perhaps he will be content with having shown his power and will withdraw in a letter to the Convention, but there is not a popular expectation of anything of that kind.

The Sherman men claim that he is sure of 100 Southern delegates. If he has that number at Chicago Grant's nomination will be impossible.

At last there has been one election fight in South Carolina which has resulted in the shooting of a white man and a Democrat by another white man and Democrat. It was in Edgefield, the scene of many negro slaughters. A local election was in progress, and there were rival Democratic candidates. A negro approached the polls to vote for one of them, when his vote was challenged by the other, and an altercation arose which culminated in the shooting of one of the rivals by the other. A son of the man who was shot immediately drew his pistol the man who was shot immediately drew his pistol and shot his father's assailant, and also shot a man who came to the latter's defence. There is a pathetic cry from the bulldozing organs over this slaughter, and excellent moral leasons are given upon the bad practice of carrying arms. The life of one man is despaired of, and there is no doubt but that his murderer will be brought to trial. How different has it been heretofore when the victims of the Edgefield enivalry were mere "niggera"! There were no moral lessons then, and no trials for murder.

The nomination of Grant would be the humiliating acknowledgment that the once powerful Republican party had become so poverty-stricken in brains, intelligence, and statesmen, that it has but one man fit, or whom they can elect President. If this be true, the sooner it goes into political bankruptcy the better.

PERSONAL.

Senator Grover is said to be recovering from his attack of paralysis.

Judge and Mrs. Black will sail for Europe next week with their granddaughter, Miss Shunk, and will spend the Summer abroad.

Dr. John Saul Howson, Dean of Chester, has just given in Philadelphia the first lecture of the fourth season of the Bohlen course. The Dean concluded his address with a glowing spostrophe to Philadelphis. Mr. F. S. Pleasonton, son of General Pleasonton

has just been married in Philadelphia to MissEugenia Thomas, of that city. Mr. G. W. Childs sent a marriage gift of a set of sevres, and one of the ushers was that Dr. J. William White who recently ensanguined himself as a duellist. President Hayes, on one of his early strolls the

other morning, mounted the steps of the Patent Office at half-past 7. It was too early for anybody to be about save a solitary messenger, who escorted the head of Government over the building with democratic simplicity.

Madame Lin-fu-jeu, the wife of the Chinese Minister in Berlin, gave her first entertainment the other evening. Everybody went expecting to see mething new and original, but there was nothing unlike the soirées usually given in court circles, with the exception of the one peculiarity that the hostess was unable to converse in any European language with her guests

Crown Prince Rudolph finds his romance encouraged on all sides. When he arrived in Prague the other day the Burgomaster came to meet him to tell him with what joy the city had heard the news of his betrothal and of his intended residence with his bride within its ancient walls. The young man had no sooner expressed his thanks and entered his own apartments than he found a delightful sur-prise awaiting him—an oil portrait of the pretty

The story of M. Beauvallet's comforter may per haps explain how some odd fashions become fixed upon the stage. This distinguished actor, while playing Polyeucte at the Odéon, had, one night, such a bad cold that he took with him a comforter of the most flame-colored hue to put round his neck between the acts. Unfortunately, the conversation behind the scenes was very lively, and sation behind the scenes was very lively, and, nearly missing his one, Beauvallet rushed on the stage without removing his comforter. There was at first a moment of stopefaction in the audience, but knowing how particular Beauvallet was about the correctness of his dresses, everyone though it was done on purpose, and his success was such that he had to put on the comforter whenever he played Polyeucte afterward.

COPENHAGEN, April 16.-Professor Nordenskjold the Swedish Arctic explorer, and his companion met with a very enthusiastic reception to-day. The Steamer Vega, escorted by a flotilla, was received with a man-of-war's salute. Twenty thousand persons had assembled to witness the arrival of the Yoga. The Danish Geographical Society will en-tertain the Professor at a banquet to-morrow, and on Sanday he will dine with the King. Auother banquet will be given at the Bourse on Monday, and the association of students will also entertain him later.

MUSIC-DRAMA. CAMPANINES BENEFIT.

The largest and most brilliant audience that has been in the Academy of Music this year assembled last night on the occasion Signor Campanini's benefit. The house was crowded, and the enthusiasm of the audience showed plainly in not only the favorite tenor, but his fellow-artists are held. Each was warmly greeted as he appeared, and when Campanini at last came on in the second act of "Carmen" the applause was so prolonged that the opera had to be stopped for nearly five minutes. The programme which included the second act men," with Belocca and Del Puente, the third act of "La Favorita," with Miss Cary, Del Paente and Behrens, the third act of "Il Trova tore," with Belocca and Del Puente, and the second act of "Lucia," with Marimon, Galassi and Behrens; with Campanini, of course, in each act, showed the different sides of Campanini's talent, and was much more satisfactory than patchwork affairs of the sort are apt to be. The pleasantest feature of the evening was the evidentsympathy and affection of the audience for the singer who has worked so splendidly this season for their amusement, and who has borne the greatest part of the labor on his own shoulders. The enthusiasm was great at his appearance, but it increased steadily till the end, and the great tenor received such an ovation as is rarely seen here. There was a pleasant incident at the end of the act from "La Favorita," when Campanioi presented Signor Arditi, the conductor, with a silver pitcher and goblets, and the members of the orobestra presented him with a handsome album. Thus recognition of Signor Arditi's work was as deserved as it was graceful, for it is owing to him that the admirable ensembles which have been presented in nearly every opera this season have been socured, and he has done vastly more valuable work with less appreciation for it than anyone else in the company. Campanini sang and actod superbly, and in spate of the severe work which he has been doing of late, his voice was beautifully clear and resonant. He was fairly overwhelmed with thowars, and was recalled after each act again and again. Taken altogether, no such of the audience for the singer who has worked so